Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Referring to FIG. 2, the buyer then goes to a route-selecting mode at step **112** to choose a commuting route. In this mode, a template is presented to the buyer to enter the beginning and the end addresses of the buyer's commuting route at step **114**. Once the beginning and the end address of route are defined, the MPS server displays a map with all the possible routes involved at step **116**. In another embodiment if of a MPS in accordance with the present invention, in defining beginning and end route information, the buyer/user is allowed to enter the zip codes or the telephone numbers of the beginning and end of the route. The system can then identify the general area of the beginning and end of the route and display a map that covers the general area of the beginning and end of the route with all possible routes available to the user. Well-known landmarks, city names or the cross streets with city information at each end of the user route can be used to identify the general area of the route in a similar fashion. When the system allows the user to enter the telephone number at each end of user route, the system uses the area codes and the prefixes of the telephones numbers to identify the general area of the beginning and end of buyer/user's commute route and displays the map. The buyer then clicks or depresses and drags the mouse key on the map described in FIG. 7 to define the buyer's chosen route at step **118**. The buyer can choose to set the chosen route as a default route at steps at step **120** and at step **122**. If the chosen route is a temporary route because the buyer is temporarily traveling along a new commute route, the buyer may not want to set the chosen route as a default route.--

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 16, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--Referring again to the process flow diagram of FIG. 2, the buyer selects a width for the MPS server to develop a channel around a chosen route at step 123. The MPS server then displays a channel that wraps around and extends along the route at step 124 with the defined width. ~~The buyer then clicks or depresses and drags the mouse key on the map described in FIG. 7 to define the buyer's chosen route at step 118.~~

~~The buyer can choose to set the chosen route as a default route at steps at step 120 and at step 122. If the chosen route is a temporary route because the buyer is temporarily traveling along a new commute route, the buyer may not want to set the chosen route as a default route.~~--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 34, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The pickup time entry, in the case of no station time being set, gives the MPS server a planning tool as how long a MPS ~~w2ill~~ will stay at a pickup point before the MPS is sent to a next assignment.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--FIG. 3 is a process flow diagram of a method used by a MPS server for selecting ~~a route~~ available pickup points using an overlap route method. In this method, the MPS server collects buyer chosen commute routes and channels from buyer input at step **300**. The MPS server then overlaps all channeled chosen routes defined by all buyers at step **304**. The MPS server may for every overlapped area select the overlapped area as an area for available pickup points at step **306**. In addition to overlapping, the MPS server may consider other criteria at step **308**. Other criteria the MPS server might consider are: is rent involved for using a pickup point? How much is the rent? Is the pickup point far away from the buyer's

route? Is the pickup point convenient to get access to from a buyer's route? Is parking sufficient? Is the pickup point easy to identify etc. The MPS server makes a decision and selects available pickup points at step **310**.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 28, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In another alternative embodiment of a MPS server, as illustrated in FIG. 14, third party sellers loan each other products to ease short term deficiencies in product supplies at a buyer's location. Assume that a third party seller S8 **750** is a distant third party seller away from a MPS warehouse **700**. A distant seller is a seller that is located far away from a MPS warehouse that serves a buyer. A seller S8 **750** receives an order from a buyer **752** via the Internet or by other means **748**. Assuming a third party seller S9 **754** and a third party seller S10 **756** are affiliates to S8 and each has an inventory loan agreement with S8. Third party sellers S9 and S10 may be related or unrelated business entities, or strategic partners to third party seller S8. Or third party sellers S9 and S10 may simply be warehouses owned by and apart from S8. For the purpose of this case, third party sellers S9 and S10 may be any kind of entities as long as third party sellers S9 and S10 have inventory loan agreements with third party ~~sellerS8~~ seller S8.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 46, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Referring again to Fig 25, when the operator prefers to use two lockers with smaller spaces, he will lower divider **2504** (or **2704** Fig 27) to its low position and switch the motor inside the divider to make the bolt go to its out position, the whole construction become two separate lockers. If the operator prefers to use one locker with a larger space, he can switch the bolt in the divider to its in position

2610 and raise the divider to its up position **2604**. The operator then lines up those two doors, switches the bolt in the upper door to its down position **2608**, and connects those two doors in one piece, creating one locker **2600** with ~~la arger~~ larger space as shown in Fig 26. The same method can be used combine three or more lockers into one big locker.--